

Descriptions of three new species of TRICHOPTERYGIA, found by the Rev. T. Blackburn in the Sandwich Islands; by the Rev. A. MATTHEWS, M.A.

To receive Trichopterygia from the Sandwich Islands is a great event in Entomology, and the present species would lead one to suppose that the fauna of that region must be of an abnormal and highly interesting type, since they are all more or less aberrant from any previously known forms. They were all found by Mr. Blackburn in the neighbourhood of Honolulu, and were sent by him to Dr. Sharp, who very kindly presented them to me.

Mr. Blackburn deserves much credit for the care with which these insects had been mounted, their form and limbs being clearly displayed. I hope that he will persevere in his researches, and soon send home a fresh and more numerous collection.

Actidium Sharpianum, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 2.

L.c. $\frac{5}{16}$ l. = .63 mm. Elongatum valde convexum piceo-brunneum pilis brevibus argenteis vestitum; capite modico triangulare, oculis sat magnis prominentibus retro-positis; pronoto angusto cordiformi, antice latiori, confertim tuberculato, leviter marginato, ad basim in disco leviter transverse impresso; elytris oblongis lateribus vix rotundatis, capite atque pronoto parum latioribus plus quam sesqui longioribus, confertim sat leviter asperatis, apicibus latis fere rectis; pedibus atque antennis piceis.

Head elongate triangular, closely tuberculate; eyes large and prominent, placed far back; antennæ long, piceous.

Thorax small, heart shaped, widest before the middle, as long and rather wider than the head, closely tuberculate, with a faint oval transverse impression near the base, sides slightly margined, basal margin rounded.

Scutellum elongate, triangular, closely asperate.

Elytra elongate-oblong, rather wider and more than half as long again as the head and thorax, very convex, widest near the middle, sides narrowly margined and very little rounded, apex very broad and nearly straight.

Abdomen with the pygidium alone exposed.

Legs moderate, robust, piceous, with all the tibiæ strongly dilated.

Under parts castaneous, the posterior coxæ slightly laminate.

Differs from its congeners in its elongate convex form, shining surface, small size of the thorax, and abrupt truncation of the elytra.

Of this very distinct species, which forms an obvious connection between the shining and the pubescent species of *Actidium*, a single example was found by Mr. Blackburn on salt mud near Honolulu.

Obs. I do not think that the truncated apex of the elytra is sufficient to separate this species from the genus of *Actidium*. The truncation itself is not a true truncation in the common acceptation of the term, the elytra are not shortened, but merely terminate in a straight apex.

PTILIODES, n. gen.

Corpus elongatum depressum.

Caput porrectum oculis magnis, antennis 11-articulatis articulis duobus basalibus permagnis fere paribus, sex sequentibus inter se paribus brevibus plus minusve linearibus, nono precedentibus longiori parum incrassato, decimo magno valde incrassato antice truncato, undecimo magno valde incrassato ovato sat obtuso, duobus his ultimis coronâ mediali setarum perbrevium ornatis.

Pronotum plus minusve quadratum.

Scutellum triangulare.

Elytra valde abbreviata, dimidium abdominis vix tegentia.

Alæ amplæ sub elytris visæ.

Abdomen elongato-conicum longe exsertum.

Subtus—

Caput parte gulari magnâ convexâ, oculis permagnis valde prominentibus.

Prothorax sat longus, prosterno modico leviter falcato, receptaculis coxarum magnis circularibus contingentibus.

Pectus mesosterno modico, carinato carinâ antice productâ, episternis sat magnis triangularibus; receptaculis coxarum magnis carinâ divisiss; *metasterno* magno ad latera extenso, inter coxas posteriores late producto margine apicali rectâ.

Venter conicus sat acuminatus segmentis sex compositus, segmento apicali parvo dentato vel emarginato.

Pedes elongati graciles.

Coxæ anteriores contingentæ; intermediae carinâ divisæ; posteriores magnæ robustæ longe distantes, vix aut non laminatæ.

Ptiliodes Blackburni, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 3.

L.c. $\frac{5}{16}$ l. = .63 mm. Oblongus sat elongatus, sat convexus castaneus pilis argenteis densissime vestitus, haud nitidus; capite brevi lato antice rotundato; pronoto tranverso, capite parum longiori et latiori, confertim tuberculato, ad basim latiori, angulis posterioribus fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum longioribus haud latioribus modice asperatis, lateribus fere parallelis, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis brevioribus late flavis.

Head broad, rather short, much rounded in front, closely tuberculate, not shining; eyes moderate, scarcely prominent; antennæ short, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax transverse, quadrate, scarcely longer but rather wider than the head, widest at the base, pubescent, not shining, closely tuberculate, sides moderately rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum small, triangular, closely asperate.

Elytra oblong, not wider and scarcely longer than the head and thorax, with the sides nearly straight, finely and closely asperate, each apex separately and strongly rounded, pale, with the extreme edge white.

Abdomen moderately exerted.

Legs long, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the mouth and five apical segments of the abdomen yellow.

Differs from other species in its truly oblong form, castaneous colour and dense silvery pubescence.

Habitat. A single specimen of this distinct and pretty species

was found by Mr. Blackburn under the bark of a tree near Honolulu.

Obs. The genus *Ptiliodes* must be placed immediately before *Ptinella*, from which it may be distinguished by its oblong depressed form, quadrate thorax, and diverse formation of the antennæ. I have not been able to examine its anatomy any farther than a superficial view of the underside would permit.

Ptinella Pacifica, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 4.

L.c. $\frac{6-7}{16}$ l. = .75—.87 mm. Elongato-ovalis, sat depressa sat nitida, obscure-castanea pilis flavis sparse vestita; capite magno lato; pronoto capite sat latiori fere pariter longo, tuberculis parvis remotis equidistantibus, interstisique nitidis leviter reticulatis per totum ornato, atque impressione indistinctâ in disco notato, lateribus marginatis valde rotundatis, ad media latioribus, angulis posterioribus sat obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto sat longioribus vix latioribus, pone media latioribus, sat fortiter asperatis, apicibus latis valde rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis longis robustis late flavis.

Head rather short, much rounded in front, shining, closely reticulated, with a few distant minute tubercles; eyes small and prominent, antennæ long, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax moderate, as long but broader than the head, ornamented with minute remote and equidistant tubercles, with the interstices shining, finely and closely reticulate, sides margined and much rounded, with all the angles rather obtuse, there is a faint impression on the disc, which may have been accidental.

Scutellum moderate, triangular, rather long, deeply asperate.

Elytra rather long, as long and as wide as the head and thorax, widest behind the middle, rather deeply asperate in irregular transverse rows, with the interstices shining and finely reticulate, apices much rounded, with the extreme edge pale.

Abdomen with five segments exposed, apex obtuse and pale.

Legs long, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the mouth and apex of the abdomen yellow.

Differs from all its congeners in the large size and rounded form of the thorax.

Two examples of this species were found by Mr. Blackburn under the bark of a tree on the mountains near Honolulu.